REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance of the present patent application based on the foregoing amendments and following remarks are respectfully requested.

By this Amendment, claims 1-4 and 9-19 are amended, claims 5-8 are cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer to the subject matter therein, and claim 20 is newly added. Support for the amendments to claims 1-4 and 9-19 may be found, for example, on page 13, lines 13-17, page 15, lines 16-21, page 16, lines 1-2, and from page 16, line 9 to page 17, line 3 of the specification. No new matter has been added. After entry of this Amendment, claims 1-4 and 9-20 will remain pending in the patent application.

Prior art references were submitted for consideration with a PTO 1449 filed October 17, 2000 and with a PTO 1449 filed April 28, 2004. Consideration of these references and acknowledgement of such consideration are requested.

Claims 14-18 were objected to under 37 C.F.R. §1.75(c). In response, claims 14-18 have been amended to remove the multi-dependency of these claims. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the objection to claims 14-18 under 37 C.F.R. §1.75(c) are respectfully requested.

Claims 9-13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph. In response, claim 9 has been amended to remove the recitation "with floating point." Claims 10-11 have been amended to recite "a floating point number obtained by converting the integer obtained as a result of simulation with application of the integer obtained by converting the floating point number" and "a floating point number corresponding to the physical value". Finally, claim 12 has been amended to remove the terms "able to be." It is respectfully submitted that the amendment to claims 9-12 obviate the rejection. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 9-13 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph are respectfully requested.

Claims 1-4 and 7 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) based on Kanokohata (Japanese Patent Application No. 7-93137 dated April 7, 1995). The rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 7 has been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer, thus rendering moot the rejection of claim 7.

Claim 1 is patentable over Kanokohata at least because this claim recites a method comprising, *inter alia*, introducing an integer block into the data flowchart, inputting into the integer block an integer conversion condition for conversion from a floating point number to

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an integer, and adjusting the integer conversion condition so that a difference between a floating point number input into the integer block and a floating point number obtained by back calculation from an integer obtained after conversion by the integer block using the integer conversion condition is within a predetermined tolerable range. Kanokohata does not teach or suggest these features. Therefore, Kanokohata does not teach each and every feature recited by claim 1 and, as a result, cannot anticipate this claim.

Kanokohata discloses an automobile control device including a control program using a high-level language that is translated into a machine language and stored in a memory built on a one-chip microcomputer used in an automobile control device. (See paragraph [0012]). Kanokohata is silent, however, about the features of introducing an integer block into the data flowchart, inputting to the integer block an integer conversion condition for conversion from a floating point number to an integer, or adjusting the integer conversion condition, as recited in claim 1. Each and every feature of a claim must be present in a prior art reference for anticipation. Kanokohata fails to disclose each and every feature and, therefore, cannot anticipate claim 1. Therefore, claim 1 is allowable.

Claims 2-4 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependency from claim 1 and for the additional features recited therein.

Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1-4 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) based on Kanokohata are respectfully requested.

Claims 5-6 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) based on Kanokohata in view of Ackermann *et al.* ("Visual Programming in an Object-Oriented Framework", 1996) (hereinafter "Ackermann").

Claims 5-6 have been cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer, thus rendering moot the rejection of claims 5-6.

Claims 8 and 19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) based on Kanokohata in view of Ackermann and further in view of Aoyama *et al.* ("Design Specification in Japan: Tree-Structured Charts," IEEE Software, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp.31-37, March 1989) ("Aoyama"). The rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 8 has been cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer, thus rendering moot the rejection of claim 8.

Claim 19 is patentable over Kanokohata for at least the same reasons provided above related to claim 1. Namely, claim 19 is patentable over Kanokohata at least because this claim recites a computer readable memory medium bearing a program causing the program generator to execute, *inter alia*, a function of generating, by introducing an integer block into

the data flowchart and inputting into the integer block an integer conversion condition for conversion from a floating point number to an integer, a segment of a vehicle-use code having an integer logic to be processed by a vehicle ECU; and a function of adjusting the integer conversion condition so that a difference between a floating point number input into the integer block and a floating point number obtained by back calculation from an integer obtained after conversion by the integer block using the integer conversion condition is within a predetermined tolerable range. As mentioned previously, Kanokohata does not disclose such a feature.

Further, Ackermann and Aoyama fail to remedy the deficiencies of Kanokohata. Ackermann discloses visual programming in an object-oriented framework and teaches that visual programming can provide generic access to framework objects and can support black-box reuse through interactive assembly. (See page 1, lines 2-3). Aoyama discloses two programming methods, *i.e.*, fourth-generation languages and tree-structured charts. Ackermann and Aoyama are, however, silent about the above mentioned features of claim 19. Therefore, any reasonable combination of Kanokohata, Ackermann and Aoyama does not result, in any way, in the invention of claim 19. Moreover, there is no suggestion in the prior art for making the asserted combination. Thus, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been presented.

Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 19 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) based on Kanokohata in view of Ackermann and further in view if Aoyama are respectfully requested.

Claims 14-18 are patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons provided above related to claim 1 and for the additional features recited therein.

New claim 20 depends from claim 1, which as explained above, is patentable over the applied prior art. Claim 20 presents additional features of the invention that are not disclosed or suggested by the prior art.

The rejections and objections having been addressed, Applicants request issuance of a notice of allowance indicating the allowability of all pending claims. If anything further is necessary to place the application in condition for allowance, Applicants request that the Examiner contact Applicants' undersigned representative at the telephone number listed below.

Please charge any fees associated with the submission of this paper to Deposit Account Number 033975. The Commissioner for Patents is also authorized to credit any over payments to the above-referenced Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

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